CINDERELLA IN REAL LIFE.

GOOD FORTUNE OF ZELDA SANDERS, THE CHILD ACTRESS.

Lucky Baldwin, the California Millionaire, Has Been Captivated by Her and He Has Engaged to Provide for Her Future —She Will Leave the Stage for a Time,

Zeids Sanders, a child actress who made so charming an impression upon her audiences when she appeared inst season as Cinderella that she was invited to the White House as the quest of Baby Ruth, has found in Lucky Baldwin, the California millionaire, a friend whose sower and munificence almost east into the shade the resources of a fairy godmother. She has become his pet, and he has undertaken the guardianship of her future. He has promised to educate her at the best school in San Francisco and perhaps to settle upon her part of his immense fortune. While the arrangements are being made she is staving with her mother at the Baldwin Hotel, It was Baldwin who persuaded her parents to take Zorda from the stage for the present and give her the advantages of an education such as his means could procure. If her fondness for the stage persists when her school days are over. Baldwin will see that her return to the footlights is made under the most favorable conditions, and probably her second debut, if there is one, will be made in the Baldwin Theatre itself, which stands next to the Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco.

Zeida, who is now 11 years old, was only two years before the public, but in that time she became widely known as one of the prettiest chil dren on the stage, and also as a most thoroughgoing and persistent opponent of Elbridge T.



ZELDA SANDERS.

Gerry. Two years ago Zelda was merely a very pretty little blue-eyed girl, who lived in Brooklyn and went to Sunday school dutifully. Her father, William S. Sanders, was an easy-going man of 40. Like the father of Lillian Russell he was a printer. Much of Zelda's success is due to her mother. Zelda is the only child. Her entrance into the world of stage people was in itself almost dramatic.

One oppressively hot Sunday in July, 1892,

was taken by her mother to the closing meeting of the Christian Endeavor Convention at the Madison Square Garden. The main entrance to the building and the streets surrounding it were choked with a crowd of 5,000 people, waiting for the doors to open. The child and her mother were pushed about in the sweltering crowd, until at length a big Missour delegate lifted Zelda lightly out of the mass of humanity and set her upon his own broad houlder, where she could get a breath of resh air. Dressed all in white and with the declining sun glorifying her lustrous hair and setting off the exquisite delicacy of her and setting off the exquisite delicacy of her complexion, she made a picture which quickly caught the eye of an enterprising theatrical manager away back in the crowd. Keeping her in sight, he elbowed his way through the crowd to her side and learned her name and address. The manager's visit a few days later was followed by a trip to Narony's. The photographer and artist declared that Zelda was the most beautiful child he had ever seen. Shortly After a small part was given to her in a juvenile production of "Pygmalion and Galatea." So naturally did she take to the footlights that a regular course of stage instruction was arranged for her.

regular course of stage instruction was arranged for her.

Zelda soon became known to fame through a Press Club benefit at Palmer's Theatre. She was down on the programme to sing and dance, but Mr. Gerry interposed his veto. Zelda applied to Mayor Grant for a permit, but after a hearing he yielded to Mr. Gerry's argument and refused it. She promptly mandamused the Mayor, and the case was kept in the courts for really a year, when it was decided. mused the Mayor, and the case was kept in the courts for neally a year, when it was decided against her. But, while she was fighting the Gerry society in the courts, Zelda also determined to educate pupile opinion. In the winter of 1893-94 sile called a meeting of stage children, and organized the Anti-Gerry Society. Considerable worriment was provided for Mr. Gerry by sending delegates to Albany to get the society's powers curtailed, and by issuing periodical manifestoes bewaiting the lot of stage children, and referring to Mr. Gerry as a despot and a tyrant.

Zella was present at a hearing before Justice Van Brunt at which her mandamus case was argued. After listening impatiently to Mr. Gerry's arguments for some time she surprised and amused the court by running eagerly up to the bar of fustice and saying to the Justice with Gerry:

"Oh. Judge, den't you believe him; he's a

Gerry:
"Oh, Judge, dcn't you believe him; he's a

from Paris a magnificent talking doll she re-lented in her antagonism, and a few days later the Anti-Gerry Society was formally dissolved. The members present immediately formed the Baby Ruth Sunshine League, with the object of raising funds for poor children's sum-mer outings. Ruth Cleveland was hon-ored with the Presidency, but Zeida Sanders was the active manager, as Vice-President. A number of entertainments were given by the League with considerable success, and largely through its efforts a site was secured at Lakewood for the poor children's summer home.

success, and largely through its efforts a site was secured at Lakewood for the poor children's summer home.

During the winter of 1893-94 Zaida devoted berself to the study of slage dancing, for which she developed remarkable talent. Many were the offers that Zeida received, but so great was her mother's love for her that no projection, however alluring, was listened to, if it involved even a temporary separation. During the tour which Zeida made with the "Cinderella" company, under the direction of Prof. Carl Marwig, Mrs. Sanders never lost sight of her.

At the end of the seasoft the two wont to Saratoga, and it was there that Zeida met and captivated Lucky Haidwin. She danced for him, she recited and sang to him. Her natural aptitude and accomplishments and her sweetness of manner won him at once. As the friendship grew, also was never happier than when driving in the Haidwin carriage or sitting beside the millionaire at some entertainment. For his part the old man's life was lightened and brightened by the entrance into it of the little actress straight from faryland. No expense was considered by him in procuring anything that would please his little friend. As the time drew mear for Zeida's departure Mr. Baldwin grew moody and preocupied. He felt that he had grown fonder of her than he had realized, and that he would greatly miss her. What he day before the final parting came, he took Zeida for a farewell drive. He spoke little all the way. The child was grieved by the gloom of her friend, and at length Mr. Baldwin noticest tears glistening in her eyes.

"When the day before the final parting came, he took Zeida for a farewell drive. He spoke little all the way. The child was grieved by the gloom of her friend, and at length Mr. Baldwin noticest tears glistening in her eyes.

"What are you crying for Zeida?" asked the millionaire, gently.

"Because you're so unhappy," she replied.

Mr. Haldwin's half-formed plan became a resolution.

"My child," he said, drying her tears, "would

Mr. Haldwin's half-formed place as "would resolution." My child," he said, drying her tears, "would you like to go away out to my California home and let me send you to school and make you a rich young lady when you grow up?"
"th. yes, indeed I would, "she replied, and then she added, "if naming could go, tee."
That ment the matter was talked over with Zelda and her mother, and it was settled that they should wait at their New York home until Mr. Haldwin notified them that the arrangements had been made.

Mr. Haldwin notified them that the arrangements had been made.

Zolia's head was not turned by the great goal fortune which had come to her, and to our a few of her most intimate trionds and showonfide the accret that she niight soon be tomostanted to the Parific coast. Sometimes she almost fancised that her friendship with the millionaire was part of the Laryland of "Chiefeella," and then she would toes her curis and say.

"West, if I play the again this winter this will all the rehearsal any way, won't it?"

Not many days ago there was a ring at the door, and a very presale and unfairline measuring high handed in a telegram which read:
Chen at one. Will meet I se in Chiefe.

brated tract of land in the Santa Anita Valley where Mr. Baldwin has built a magnificent manaion, and which he has beautified in a thomsand ways until there is scarcely an estate of more beauty or fertility in all the world. Zelda's expiritation of this place, with its hundreds of blooded horses and stock of all kinds, made her big blue eyes open in wonder and impressed her answ with Mr. Baldwin's wealth and power. From there the three went on to some of her friends that life is so changed that she seems to be in a dream of pleasure. She will shortly leave the Haldwin Hotel for the bearding school which has been selected for her. Next summer, when vacation comes, she will make a visit to New York, but San Francisco will be her home for several years to come.

The career of the millionairs who turns to a child to brighten his closing years is as remarkable as those of many other Californians. For many years he has been one of the foremost figures on the American turf. One of the greatest victories of the binck jacket with Mailese cross was the winning of last year's Derby at Chicago by the outsider, Rey El Santa Anita. Mr. Baidwin is now 71 years old. He drifted cut to the Pacific coast from his birthplace in Indiann, and landed eventually in the bonanza district of Nevadr. He was a common digger in the Collected mine, until one day be etaked out a claim of his own and began to work it. Nobody thought much of his lead, but he kept on sinking his shaft. One morning he struck it rich and before night he was within reach of a fortune. He went from Nevada to California, where he became associated with Sharon, Raiston, Flood, O'Brien, and other men who had struck bonanzas. He increased his fortune on the Spok Exchange, and his wealth is now estimated at twenty millions. The hotel and theater in San Francisco were erected at a cost of three millions. Personally Mr. Baldwin would not attract attention. He is small and spare and very nervous. His face has been wrinkled by a life of reatless energy. He wears a beard and

made serious charges. Haldwin fought the case bitterly and the trial was very sensational. He was the suit.

Ar. Haldwin has been married three times. Of his third wife a romantic stary is told. She was only four feet six inches tall, but was exquisitely formed. She was 10 years old at the time of her marriage, but looked like a girl of tweive. Her father was an architect in San Francisco, and she had studied with him. One day he was summoned to make a report to a building loard. He was ill, and his daughter prepared and read the report. Baldwin was present as a member of the Beard, and he fell in love with her. It was for her that he built the value on his estate in the Santa Anila Valley. The estate was originally a Spanish grant of 60,000 acres. Baldwin bought it and laid it out in princely style. Beautiful lakes were formed here and there. Dozens of houses were built for his army of workmen. Orchards were laid out, covering more than a thousand acres, with orange and lemon trees, and other thousands of acres were given over to vineyards and the cultivation of almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, apples, pears, plums, peaches, and figs. Sixty thousand encalyptus trees of twenty-seven varieties were planted, and three thousand graceful pepper trees. A broad avenue, three miles long and 120 feet wide, was constructed, lined with encalyptus trees. In the centre was placed a row of pepper trees to temper the symmer heat, while numerous fountains were set at intervals along its course. This regal extate is valued at \$10,000,000. On it has been developed the racing stock that has carried the Baldwin colors to the front in many a hardfought contest.

WHY PNEUMATIC TIRES GO FAST Interesting Experiments with Rubber-Tire

From the Hub.

The pneumatic tire is not a new thing. It was made over forty-five years before there was such a thing known as a bicycle. It was applied to a carriage by a man named Thompson of New England. It was not until forty-five years later that the pneumatic tire was applied to bicycles. In 1845, when Mr. Thompson thought to make a pneumatic tire for a carriage, it was considered an absurdity too great to be mentioned. 1 will first consider the matter of draught or

road friction, and give you the result of some tests which I have recently conducted, and which are now made public for the first time. Two box buggies were employed, one having the usual steel-tired wheels, 44 and 48 inches in diameter, and weighing 254 pounds; the othe having pneumatic-tired wheels, 32 and 34 inches in diameter, and the vehicle weighed 232 ounds. The cross diameter of the tires was two inches. An amount of weight equal to the difference was placed in the lighter vehicle, and care was taken to see that the front wheels of the two vehicles bore exactly the same weight. The surface upon which this first test was

nade was a new, hard pine floor, and the wheels were drawn lengthwise of the boards. The amount of power required to move these vehi-cles under the following conditions was carefully noted by means of a registering spring balance. The vehicles empty, it was found that the power required to start the pneumatic ires from a standstill was four pounds, and the

power required to haul them at a slow walk was
three and a half to four pounds.
The power required to start steel tires was
found to average but three pounds, and when
started, the power required to draw them was
but one and a half to two pounds, showing an
average difference of about fifty per cent, in
favor of the steel tires.
Next, an obstruction 5-16 of an inch high was
placed in front of and against the wheels of each
vehicle. To haul them over this obstruction
from a standstill required, in the case of the
steel tires. 25 pounds; with the rubber tires but
11 pounds. Then they were drawn at a slow
walk over the 5-16-inch obstruction, and it was
found that the power required to draw the rubber tires was 5 pounds, and the steel tires, 8
pounds.
The 5-16-inch obstruction was then placed in

The \$16-inch obstruction was then placed in front of the wheels, and the power required to haul over it was 18th pounds for the rubber, and 40 pounds for the steel tires.

Over the is-inch obstruction the power required to haul the two carriages was 36 pounds for the rubber, and 50 pounds for the steel.

The two vehicles were then taken out of doors and placed on a fairly good gravel road.

The power required to haul the rubber-tired vehicle, loaded, 300 pounds, averaged 20 pounds, and the extreme power required at any point was 30 pounds. With the steel-tired vehicle, over the same road, the average was 41 pounds, and the extreme, 50, or three times the resistance of the rubber.

To haul these two carriages empty over a moderately sandy read, the extreme power required for the rubber was 36 pounds, the same as when loaded on gravel with an average of 16. The steel-tired vehicle required an extreme of 40 pounds, and an average of 22.

With a load of 150 pounds, the steel tire required an extreme of 37, and an average of 40; and the rubber, an extreme of 38, and an average of 16.

After these tests had been made over this particular plees of road, the rubber-tired vehicles was again tried, empty, and it was found that the hauling of it six times over the road had so improved it that instead of the extreme pull of 26 pounds, and an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 16, the extreme was but it, with an average of 11, the extreme was but it, with an average of 11, the extreme was but it, with an average of 11, the extreme was but it, with an average of 11, the extreme was but it, with a series of the extreme pull of 10 pounds, and perfectly rup metal wheels, nothing bet

oring and in some other respects, a most gorgeous edifice, with its three roofs, which epcircle the rotunds, its marble foundations and the
marble steps leading up the terrace, its clittering potteries, and delicately carved, woodwork
that adorn the rotunds, and the broad masses of
blue, red, and gold color that contrast with the
verdure that is spread around the base. It is
one of the most spientid of temptes, and etrikingly contrasts with some of the others which
are seen in these illustrations.

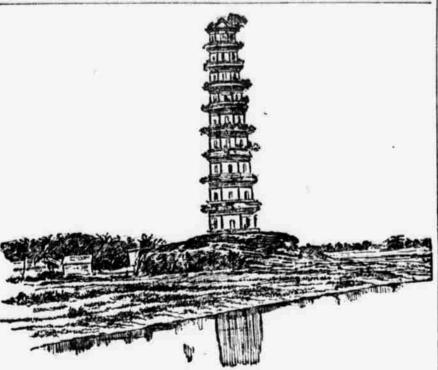
Dr. Williams wrote in his "Middle Kingdom"
that the temples and the assembly halk are
almost the only public buildings in Chinese
cities except the Government offices. Few of the
temples present architectural points that distinguish them from other edifices. A large part EASTERN ART. TEMPLES IN CRINA. The Edifices in Which Are Housed a Great Number of Divinities,

There are hundreds of thousands of temples in of the Chinese are very regular in the worship of their favorite divinities, whose images are found in these temples. No other part of the world abows so many displicated houses of worship as



China. The Rev. Mr. Smith savs in his "Chinese Characteristics," that the Chinese worship their gods and neglect them. They likewise, in some parts of the country, neglect their temples, though this sin cannot be charged against many of the clies, in Canton, for instance, where the temples are among the glories of the place. The clouds of smoke constantly arising there from the offerings to the divinities almost reach the dimensions of the Chicago smoke nulsance.

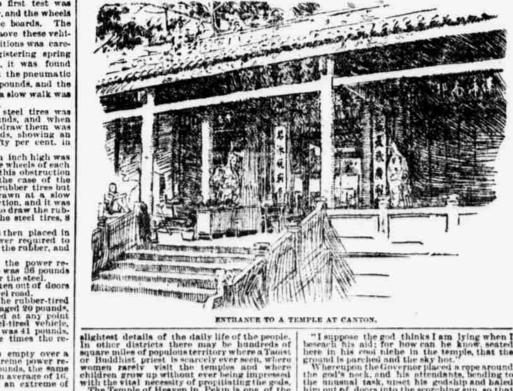
China. It does not follow that all, or even most



FLOWER PAGODA, CANTON-PLOWERS ON OUTSIDE.

were, as a rule, malitudes of temples are hever visited except on stated occasions, and thou-sands are falling into ruins. Many of them, indeed, were built so many centuries ago that there are not even traditions as to their origin. The temples illustrate the general fact that there are few things which can be asserted of the Chineso empire as a whole. In one region the rites of religion may be interwoven with the

Very different is it in some other parts of the empire, and most of all, perhaps, in north China, were, as a rule, multitudes of temples are never visited except on stated occasions, and thousands are falling into ruins. Many of them, indeed, were built so many centuries ago that there are not even traditions as to their origin. The temples illustrate the general fact that there are few things which can be asserted of the Chinese empire as a whole. In one region the rites of religion may be interwoven with the sarcasm:



alightest details of the daily life of the people. In other districts there may be hundreds of square miles of populous territory where a Taoist or Buddhist priest is scarcely ever seen, where women rarely visit the temples and where which the vital necessity of propitisting the gods. The Temple of Heaven in Pekin is one of the most conspleuous in China. The Emperor has within his palace grounds his own places of worship, but at certain times of the year he repairs with great ceremony to the Temple of Heaven, where he takes part in very singular and interesting rites. This temple is so named because it is dedicated to the worship of heaven.

"I suppose the god thinks I am lying when I beseach his aid; for how can he know, seated here in his cool alebe in the temple, that the ground is parched and the sky hot."

Whereupon the Governor placed a rope around the god's neck, and his attendants, bending to the unusual task, unset his godship and haled him out of doors into the scorching sun, so that he might know how it was himself. Meanwhile the Governor refrigerated himself in the cool air of the temple. After the god had had ample opportunity to ascertain, in his own person, how the people were suffering, he was reinstated in his shrine; and the coplous showers that fell soon after proved to averybody's satisfaction



Each temple has its own divinities. There are temples to the gods of war, of wind and thunder; temples to the earth, the sun, the moon, the north star; temples to deceased Emperors and the heroes of antiquity, and even to living men who, in one way or another, have distinguished themselves, and who, at some divinities.

It is said that on one occasion, when China was being worsted in war, the people rose in their might, invaded one of the temples of the machinal highs as well as prisets, and some of them contain highs as well as prisets, and some of them contain highs as well as prisets, and some of them contain highs as well as prisets, and some of them are really mountairies and have many inhabitants. They are very strongly built, and some that are still in good preservation are being subjected to have been ervoted early in the Christian of the proper consideration of human needs.

The Trivital of the same that the god had received what he deserved, and had been brought by severe measures to a proper consideration of human needs.

One of our pictures allows a pageda. The time was whan the picture of a Chinese scene was hardly considered complete unless it includes a pageda and had been brought by severe measures to a proper consideration of human needs.

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The continue of

TO CALIFORNIA IN 1852. A WOMAN'S ADVENTURES CROSSING

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

This Was Before the Railroad Was Built-Three Days of Hardship Under Interes Ment-Difficulty of Boarding the Steamer, Newadays, if you want to go to California, you board a car at Forty-second street or Jer-sey City, and in five days you leave the car in San Francisco, having had a restful time, with all your creature comforts looked after as well as if you had lonfed away those few days in a New York hotel. There are no discomforts, no danger, not even any inconveniences, for you not only eat and sleep well, but your morning bath and shave can be had as you spin along, and a cocktail before dinner and a cold bottle in the evening are at your elbow if you express desire for them. To people who know the jour-ney to California only under such conditions, it does not seem that anything so far removed from them in kind and degree as was the trip across the Isthmus could have been the best method of reaching the Golden State within the experience of any one living. It is not the trip across the Isthmus as it is now made by rall that is referred to, but the trip as it was made before the railroad was built. This has recently been described interestingly by Sarah Merriam Brooks in a little book called "Across the Isthmus to California in '52." The hard-ships and actual perils involved in that Journey would deter any one from going in search o anything in the world, except that one thing which the Forty-niners sought-gold. woman of refinement could take such a trip as Mrs. Brooks has described would be doubted these days if it were not observed that many

such make the trip around the Union square

cable curves and still survive—as many do.

Mrs. Brooks left Boston in 1852, when, as she graphically describes it, Boston presented more inducements for remaining there than at any time since. Theodore Parker, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and James Russell Lowell, she writes, were all in the lecture field; Kossuth was there, stirring up the question of intervention; Jenny Lind was delighting the music lovers and Anna Cora Mowatt the theatregoers; the Parkman murder was satisfying the sensationalists; Swedenborgianism, hemseopathy, and women's rights were being wildly discussed; mes-merism was delighting the mystics; Republicanism had its Locofoco plank to stand upon; Shadrack, the slave, had been rescued, and the Fugitive Slave law discussion had reached such a point that Dr. Parker's announcement from his pulpit, "Shadrack is de-livered from the hands of his enemies," was greeted with tumultuous cheers. "From such associations and surroundings I was suddenly summoned to California. My first thought was, 'Impossible!' My next, 'Can I do it?' and the

associations and surroundings I was suddenly summoned to California. My first thought was, 'Impossible.' My next, 'Can I do it?' and the next, 'Yes, this is just what I want—a new land; a chance to live what I have learned; to be an actor in the world and not a waiting soul.'

Mrs. Brooks salled from this city in the Illinois on April 26, 1852, and so great was the demand for passage then that berths and state-rooms were sold over and over by dishonest agents, a wrong, by the way, that Mrs. Brooks was instrumental in righting, through influential friends in this city, after she reached California. After experiences which can be imagined, with 1,690 people on a steamer licensed to carry only 1,200, and among whom she became known as the "Boston Abolitionist," because she had a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Brooks began her trip across the Isthmus, having Dr. Mott of this city as an escort for her and her little daughter. At the end of nine miles of railway, passengers and baggage were transferred to boats on the Chagres River.

"Out boat took twenty people and the baggage, which was piled in the centre in a sort of pyramid," she writes. "The boat was a flatbottomed affair, with a seat which ran all around the inner edge. The outer edge was provided with a wide board, which served as a sort of promerande for the boatmen. They had long poles, which they stuck from the trow of the boat into the bottom of the river, and held there while they trotted back, and the boat glided along under their feet. We had eight of the boat into the bottom of the river, and held there while they trotted back, and the boat maked. Desperately ugly in looks, they proved these boatmen big. black fellows, almost naked. Desperately ugly in looks, they proved these boatmen big. black fellows, almost naked. Desperately ugly in looks, they proved these boatmen for company sought the seclusion of their unbrellas, whereupon the gentlemen commanded the boatmen to resume their garnents. A stormy seene ensued, with the result that at the first

article as to make walking, even the short space required, almost an impossibility."

After a supper, which they could not cat, had been offered to them, the travellers of 52 climbed a ladder into a loft. "After we were all up the men looked around for their separate quarters, and to and behold, there was only the one garret for us all. The beds were single cotsino pillows, blankets, or bedding of any kind. There were not enough cots for even the women and children, so the men had to take the floar. "The crying of children with lever and thirst, the chattering of monkeys, the shrieks of night owls, and every form of expression possible for parquets made night hideans. It seemed as if every tree in that dense forest by which we were surrounded was the home of beats or bird and teeming with life which had hidden away or slept during the day. Then the woods were as silent as if every living thing had been struck dumb."

There was another day on the Chagres River.

stient as if every living thing had been struck dumb."
There was another day on the Chagres River. But "tree, fern, and flowers failed to draw our minds from our exhausted bodies exhausted from heat and want of proper feed and started for sleep. I remember nothing of that sky but a dreadful consciousness of those conditions and a half-stupid realization that the day was over and that some one was encouraging me to make an effort to tenve the boat and climb the sleep path at Gorgona."

There was another sleepless night, which was divided into watches for fighting. "the numbers of flying and creeging things which, attracted by our light, would swarm in the momen's about was epen. The morning light showed us many dead things that made us whiver, elain by a vigorous haml wickling a woman's shoe-our only weapon."

The next day's journey was made on mule

was epen. The morning light showed us many dead things that made use shiver, shan by a vigorous hand wielding a woman's shoc-our only weapon."

The next day's journey was made on mule back; but for this some friends of the writer had made special arrangements, so beyond the loss of one pack mule loaded with her laggage and the discomforts of dining where "a brisk wind blowing brought clouds of dust on our food, which was unitwiting enough without that addition." the traveliers fored as well as the conditions made possible. The third night was pussed in Panama, where, by the exterion of a strong influence and the aid of excusable brinery. Mrs. Brooks secured a room and a pitcher of water:

The next mornine "my breakfast consisted of some black liquid in a coffee cup and a picco of dark bread. Dipping ine bread in the cup, we are what we could, hoping for nothing but to asstant life unit we could resched in the cup, we are what we could, hoping for nothing but to asstant life unit we could resched in the seamer." It was a novel experience, that reaching the steamer. "There was no wharf or landing place. All about in the water were natives, big and little, old and young, and among these little boats were tossing only arge barges or lighters were harring along, each one trying to refits human freight first on board. I saw all this, but sit thought, how are we to get there? All at once, without a word of warning, I was grabbed from behind. One black arm was around my whist, matcher under my knees, and I was lifted up and carried straight out into the water. I wanted to screen, but a leagh from the Doctor and a shout from Lena, who were treated the same way, charged my mind. The water deepended to gradually that it seemed a long time before we reached one of the little beats with the form we see dumped without ceremony. Our lighter was the last to reach the standard."

The recalised Captain ordered a salier to lift for light on the last of the light was made in the loads when the was returned by a water boarding. The

THE ARMY SUPPLY BILL.

The Proposed Diminution of Staff Officers Washington, Dec. 15.—The appearance of the new Army Appropriation bill, as completed by the House Committee on Military Affairs, shows that little will be attempted by it in the way of

reorganization of the personnel. Such a project, in fact, as the one of Secretary Lamont for this purpose does not belong to a routine supply bill. It was not represented in his list of estimates, and could not be added to the bill now, under the House rules, since is would not be in the direction of lessering expenditures. It might, perhaps, be introduced under the less restricted Senate rules; but it is too grave a matter to be hitched upon a money bill, and there are separate measures both for infantry and artillery reorganisation.

However, one of Secretary Lamont's suggestions relating to the staff is incorporated in the present bill, namely, that of reducing the number of officers in the Pay and Subsistence De partments. Mr. Lamont desired a complete consolidation of these two departments with the Quartermaster's Department as a single Russau of Supply. He said that if this were done the additional expenditures caused by his proposed increase in the number of line officers could be more than offset by the reduction in staff expenditures. It has sometimes been suggested that a like merging of the Adjutant-General's and In-

spector-General's Departments would be advan-tageous. The combined force of officers would

take rank as now, according to seniority, and the entire force would be available at different

seasons of the year according as duties that now fall to the one or the other of the present departments should demand immediate attention. The project of consolidating the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments is a very old one, having been proposed not long after the end of the civil war. Mr. Lamont says bluntly that the only reason for their continuance is their past existence, and that their maintenance as separate departments involves an expense not justified by the service required. Indeed, the Secretary urged that, even if the proposed consolidation should not be effected by Congress, as a matter of justifiable retrenchment the numbers of officers in the Pay and Subsistence Departments ought to be cut down.
Accordingly we find the present bill proposing to reduce each of these departments by casu alty, or by not filling vacancies as they occur, till each has five fewer officers in its lowest grade, which is that of Major for the pay corps and of Captain for the subsistence. The present number of Majors in the pay corps is twenty-five, and of Captains in the subsistence twelve. The comparative reduction in the former is therefore much the smaller, and there is hardly a doubt that Congress will sanction it. It is not a case of retiring existing officers, but simply of not filling vacancies as they occur, until one below the new limit of twenty Majors is reached. A reduction in the pay corps was effected some time ago, but the Senate, if memory serves, at that time made it less extensive than the House had proposed, so that the matter now comes up scain. Perhaps the Nenate may now find less objection, as civilians are no longer eligible to appointment to the pay corps. Secretary Lamont's argument for the pay corps. Secretary through their own officers and with the aid of local banks.

The money disbursed by paymasters in the last fiscal year amounted to \$12,004,154,54,64, and the attendant expense was \$209,739,17, or about \$29, per cent. Jul officers being employed, and the lowest rank being that of Major. "Already," said the Secretary, "a number of pair are paid by check; and with the mail, express, and banking facilities of the present day, and the proximity of troops to towns and cilies, this plan could well be extended to cover the entire service, the actual distribution of the fundabeling devolved on the commandants of garrisons and their subordinates." As to the Subsistence Department, alty, or by not filling vacancies as they occur till each has five fewer officers in its lowes grade, which is that of Major for the pay corpo

partly directed toward furnishing some things needed in the army. In Capt. Pone's report for 1893 it was shown that more than 28,000 pairs of shoes had been made at the prison during the fiscal year, and a great number of mess tables, field dishes, &c., many sets of harmss, many thousands of kitchen articles are has boilers, kettles, and pans, with great quantities of stovepipes, many articles of clothic, for the Alcatraz Island prisoners, 2,000 corn brooms, and so on, off course, also, many articles for the prison itself were made. This system could hardly be carried out under the new plan. But, on the other hand, it is suggested that the prisoners could be made to do much faligue and other duty, laborious dieging, and in general much of the work that is distasticful to the soldiers, and that sometimes makes them ready to desert or at least provokes discontent. With such tasks imposed upon prisoners as a penalty, there would be more leisure for strictly military duties, and perhaps a higher grade of efficiency in them.

Again, it is argued by Se-relary Lamont that the objects of punishment for violations of military law can, in most cases, be served better by the confinement of the offenders in smaller numbers at the posts than by "the questionable influence of a large prison." Certainly, a saving in their transportation amounting to about \$15,000 a year night be effected.

As to the other consideration, the establishment of a prison for United States convicts has been contemplated for many years, and three years ago tongress provided for the selection of sites for three such institutions, to cost not more than \$500,000 each, although the appropriation was made to carry the arts into effect. Secretary Lamont says that the transportation of 161 United States prisoners to Prooklyn from Arkansas. Texas, and the indian Territory during the past year cost \$11,305, of which sum two-thirds could have been saved by transportation to the prison at Fort Leavenworth. His plan, therefore, for the transfer of the latter se

KENILWORTH IFY.

Kentlmorth Castle for It.

"'Could I get some slips of Kenliworth tvy ask of the lodgekeeper at Kenilworth Castle one day last summer," said a traveller.

"'You are an American, aren't you, madam?' asked the keeper, with a smile. ""Why, yes; but what of that? responded the lady, with some slight embarrassment.

"All American Indies come and ask me for Kenilworth lvy, after they have searched in every nook and corner of the ruins for it," ex-plained the keeper. They have told me how common it is in America, and how much it is prized, and generally explained that they have promised to take some of the real thing back, from Kenilworth ruins, for friends at home.

but a lower from Lens, who were traced the said as a shout from Lens, who were traced the said as the source of the little bests with a form them, and the source of the little bests with it is generally that it is essented in long time before we reached one of the little bests with it is generally that it is essented in long time before we reached one of the little bests with it is generally the water designed in the large water of the little bests with it is generally the water of the little bests with it is generally to the reach the steamer, and as we came up to her time were still two is unique before our turn came. It was high now, and the heat was intense. I doubted if rould list until little exceeding the large water of the little bests with the large water was still two the unique received a salier to lift. The steamer Captain ordered as salier to lift. The steamer Captai

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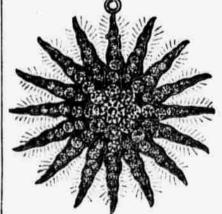
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